

WHY GREAT CAPITALISTS SUPPORT COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3)

considerably more successful than Ford in putting his idea over in his own country, but the defeat of Germany in World War II has obscured the work done by Krupp. It is now quite in order to study the actions of Krupp in order to understand the present world crisis. The enemies of Krupp might profit as much from the study of his career as his friends. We are not dealing here with mere partisan controversy, but with something far more fundamental. We are dealing with the question of whether or not the industrial civilization is to survive. What was it that Krupp fought? What were the concepts which he sought to perpetuate? Krupp was one of the leading industrialists of the world. The name of his firm is associated with the manufacture of arms; yet it also manufactured many other things. Krupp diesel motors throbbed in the engine rooms of ships around the world. The finest industrial machinery in the world bore the KRUPP name. It is important to understand that Krupp did not believe in the predominant system of industrial technics which prevails in the world today. He believed that it could only lead to the downfall of the industrial civilization. Krupp sought to work a major revolution in industrial technics. He fought the old system bitterly for many years. He sought to displace it with an entirely new system.

What was it that Krupp fought?

The system which prevailed in Europe,

which is not legitimate inevitably will fall. The industrial expert Peter F. Drucker raised this question some years ago in an article in HARPER'S Magazine, entitled IS MANAGEMENT LEGITIMATE?

Gustav Krupp had already asked himself this question many years before in Europe. Was European management, the system devised by the Apostate-Jewish and Marxist intellectuals, really legitimate? To ask the question was to answer it. A mere glance at the system revealed its rip-roaring savagery, its utter charlatanry, its preposterous instability, its utter fraud. The system had driven a deep rift of class hatred into the whole structure of the European civilization. The pretense was maintained in the popular press that the whole working class had turned into a race of mad dogs, suddenly and violently possessed by the instinct for revolution. In fact, the industrial working class was composed mostly of bewildered peasants, suddenly dumped into the new materialistic industrial cities. They were entirely incapable of coping with their own pressing personal problems. Certainly they had no time to think of starting a revolution. Marxism was simply a managerial tool of the great Capitalists, who used it with ruthless savagery to hold wages down and profits up. The Marxist parties of Europe were simply puppets, and the puppet strings led nowhere except into the posh Board Room of the Rothschild Bank. This was the real foundation of Jewish financial and intellectual power in Europe. It was not legitimacy; it was treachery, charlatanry, duplicity, and fraud.

Yet this illegitimate system was so successful in its complete control over the European working class that plans were laid to extend it around the world. The "New Deal" in the United States represented the extension of it to America. The Russian Revolution represented the extension of the same system to Russia. It is important to understand that the so-called "Russian Revolution" was made by the great Western Capitalists, although it has now eluded their control. There is no proletarian revolution, never has been any proletarian revolution, never will be any proletarian revolution. So-called proletarian movements always do the work of the big money. The aim of the Russian Revolution was simply to turn Russia into a "Colonial Area" subject to the control of the great banks in New York. Russia today is not under the control of the great banks, and this is why the press of New York constantly attacks Russia. "True Communism" in Russia would have to be a system which would make Russia responsive to control by the five great banks in New York which financed the October Revolution in the first place. V. I. Lenin said, "Socialism would have been impossible without the help of the great banks." Leon Trotsky was a tool of the New York banking community. He was related by marriage to the banking Warburgs. Communism and banking are inseparable. What we have here is an effort on the part of the great Capitalists to whoremonger with the naive loyalties of the working people of the world. Such a system represents utter moral disaster. If it continues to prevail, the industrial civilization can only fall from one level of chaos and disaster to another until it is utterly destroyed.

Gustav Krupp understood this well. He set out to devise a new system of industrial government which would be legitimate. Krupp's effort was backed by brilliant intellectual concepts. Unlike our American Conservatives, he did not attempt to base his political reforms upon empty-headed slogan shouting. German intellectuals produced a series of brilliant books on this subject. Oswald Spengler's MAN AND TECHNICS expounded the basic theories upon which Krupp acted. Spengler worked closely with Krupp and other German industrialists to develop a new concept of industrial technics to replace the corrupt and degenerate "Right-Left System" which had dominated Europe for nearly a century. The Jewish press in America attempts to relegate Krupp's thinking to the "Extreme Right." It really belonged nowhere within the Right-Left orbit. It went all the way back to the bedrock of "home truth." It was entirely beyond the ken of shallow "Right-Left" thinkers.

It was, haplessly, also beyond the ken of the common man in Germany. How could Krupp popularize it? This is one of the most painful problems of history. How can high-level intelligence communicate with the masses and secure their agreement to wise and necessary measures? Krupp was a brilliant industrialist, but he was not a very good speaker. Oswald Spengler was a great writer, a towering intellectual giant; but he was not a very good speaker either. It takes a speaker, rather than a writer, to communicate a political idea to the people. Krupp went looking for a good speaker.

He found a speaker named Adolf Hitler. Hitler was beyond doubt one of the greatest orators who ever lived. I have often suspected that there was not much else to him. He was a highly specialized creature. As a decision maker, he was a failure. In matters of military strategy he overruled the German General Staff, who certainly were his betters in such matters. Hitler was not a great political thinker. In fact, he was nothing except perhaps the greatest orator who ever walked the earth. He expertly obtained the undivided attention of his audiences. He held them transfixed while he communicated his ideas to them; or, rather, while he communicated the ideas of Gustav Krupp and Oswald Spengler to them. Hitler had few profound ideas of his own. As long as he was the mouthpiece for the ideas of Gustav Krupp, he was great. By 1943 Krupp had become senile and ill. Hitler was on his own. On his own, Hitler did not do so well. Jewish propaganda has represented Hitler as being a savage little hate-peddler. The speeches he made were not hate speeches. Rather, Hitler

"As for businessmen, I could persuade a capitalist on Friday to bankroll a revolution on Saturday that will bring him a profit on Sunday even though he will be executed on Monday."

Saul Alinsky, professional radical and self-proclaimed leader of the "poor."

from the middle of the Nineteenth Century onward, was fundamentally a Jewish system; but it was not rooted in the old Jewish religion; it was the product of a new type of Jewish intellectual who appeared in Europe in the Nineteenth Century. In a specific way, this Jew was a GERMAN Jew. He was not a believer in the old Jewish religion; he was an Apostate from it. He was the new "Rothschild Bank Jew." Jewish intellectuals achieved "Supremacy" in the intellectual life of Europe in the Nineteenth Century. It is not to be thought that they engaged in artistic and literary activity simply for its own sake, or merely to "express themselves." They were the authors of the predominant and accepted system of industrial technics. They devised the intellectual machinery used to regulate the labor supply, to regulate wages, prices, and profits. Marxism was the product of the great Capitalists, especially the great banks, and in particular the Rothschild Bank. The workers of Europe were herded into Marxist parties and Marxist labor unions by the Jewish intellectuals. These new "Labor" movements were quite simply a part of the management system. The American worker tends to equate labor unions with higher wages; but this is simply because the labor union movement in America has arisen at a time when a policy of currency inflation has been in effect. The real function of labor organizations is to fix wages, prices, and profits at whatever level Big Business desires. Labor movements can be used to hold wages down as well as to raise them. The real purpose of labor organizations is to insure that the worker is subjected to rational technical organization; in other words, to meet the requirement that everything must be organized; nobody may be left free. Frederick Georg Juenger discusses this subject thoroughly in his book THE FAILURE OF TECHNOLOGY. In the U.S.A. we have been led to believe that technology is a great "Horn of Plenty," forever pouring upon us an endless flow of material blessings. It is also a system of political authority; in short, it is GOVERNMENT. Is it LEGITIMATE government? If it is not legitimate, it will fall. Every competent historian agrees that an authority-system

"Mr. Harriman and the New York financiers are more or less gentle fronts for Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co. They were granted enormous concessions amounting to thousands of millions of dollars by Lenin and Trotsky for the industrialization of Russia." (Averill Harriman was Special Advisor on Foreign Affairs to President Truman).

The Social Crediter, England, March 1, 1941.

sought to heal the wounds of class hatred in Germany, to eliminate the evil effects of Marxism, to expose the charlatanry and fraud which had been worked against the working people of Europe. I do not have to depend upon Jewish propaganda to know what Adolf Hitler said in his speeches. Many long years ago I sat in the Sports Palace in Berlin and listened to what he said.

What did he say? What was the real basis of the Nazi political idea?

In America, we live with the fiction that we have two separate entities, called "GOVERNMENT" and "Business." This is mere charlatanry. Gustav Krupp knew that when you run a vast industrial system which has power over the lives of thousands of people, you are engaged automatically in GOVERNMENT, not merely in "private enterprise." Krupp undertook to put industrial technics on a legitimate basis. Henry Ford once undertook the same thing in America. Both Ford and Krupp ultimately were defeated. The defeat of legitimacy in industrial technics may be a savage portent for the future of the world. It almost insures the destruction of the industrial civilization. Hitler, as the mouthpiece of Gustav Krupp, propounded a political synthesis which recognized the fact that technology is GOVERNMENT, and not merely "private enterprise." There was to be a sound and honestly-proclaimed relationship between technological authority and the system of political government.

The defeat of Germany in World War II ended the effort to develop a really legitimate system of industrial technics. Oswald Spengler's book MAN AND TECHNICS stands as a monument to perhaps the last real effort to save the industrial civilization from self-destruction. In the wake of World War II the rabble of Jewish intellectuals once again swarmed around the world, howling their worthless Marxist drivel. By this time, however, it was impossible really to go back to the old Nineteenth Century "Right-Left System." The working class no longer believed in the Marxist Utopia. In reality the world was divided into two hostile camps.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)